The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO 3957. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GRANT'S MARCH.

A New Base.

A NEARER VIEW OF RICHMOND.

THE LAST FLANK MOVEMENT.

Secrecy, Precision and Success.

Details from Our Special Correspondent.

FURTHER FROM THE ARMY IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Sherman Making Steady Progress.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 28—9:30 P. M.

Major-Gen. DIX:

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Mongohick Church, 40 miles from Fredericksburg, dated yesterday afternoon, 4 P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, Thursday night, and moved toward Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey, by 3 o'clock Friday morning, Sumner, with the First and Second Divisions of cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel outpost. The First Division of the Sixth Corps arrived at 10 A. M., and soon held the ground with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity. Weather fine.

A later dispatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning, (28th,) from headquarters, Mongohick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely; weather clear and cool; the troops came up rapidly, and in great spirits; and that the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Hanovertown is at Hanover Court-house, with a force variously reported, at from three thousand to ten thousand. Wickham's and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there. The dispatch further states, that after seizing Hanover Ferry, yesterday, Gen. Torbert captured twenty-five cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, May 28, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Allatoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkinvine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas; the centre about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken; no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Mongohick Church, where Secretary Stanton mentions, is at the Cross roads on Mehixon Creek, in King William County, and is ten miles north of Hanovertown, on the Pamunkey. It is on Grant's line of march eastward from the North Anna to the Pamunkey.]

DETAILS OF THE LATEST FLANK MOVEMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

NEAR THE PAMUNKEY RIVER, Friday, May 27—3 A. M.

Last night the Army of the Potomac recrossed the North Anna and began another flanking movement, now in progress, and destined to oust the re els from another stronghold. After effecting the passage of the river on Monday and Friday, of which I gave you the full details in my letter of Wednesday, the army was pushed forward across the Virginia Central Railroad for the purpose of feeling the position and strength of the enemy. The reconnoissance on Wednesday, continued yesterday, determined that Lee was in full force and holding a powerful position in our immediate front, somewhat in advance of Little River. It happened, too, that not only was the nature of the ground very favorable to him, but he had gained a position centrally of the greatest advantage. As we already know, the point at which Hancock crossed the river at the railroad bridge, is separated by an interval of about four miles from the point at which the corps of Warren and Wright made the passage at Jericho Ford. The enemy had thrown his centre forward so as to form a line of battle in the shape of the letter V, the apex abutting on the river. Minor reconnoissances developed that the right flank of Lee's army rested on a swamp, its left on Little River, which covered a good portion of his line. This position the rebels have passed every hour since they arrived here in fortifying, and if driven from this they had elaborately prepared line of the South Anna to fall back upon.

In this state of facts the Commanding-General determined on a repetition of the same strategy by which he had forced Lee from the lines of Spottsylvania.

Gen. Grant has as little idea as you can imagine of butting his head against prepared works, consequently he resolved to regain the North Anna, swing round in the left rear the Pamunky and leave Lee to enjoy all the benefit of his prepared line in which he would be glad to have him stay as long as possible. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon, preparations were made to carry this design into execution.

To call off the attention of the enemy, a demonstration was made on our extreme right. The Seventh corps having returned from its great raid, Wilson's division was sent up on the enemy's left, while Wilcox, with Colored marines, crossed from the north bank, and at dark the withdrawal of this army had begun—the Sixth Corps leading, followed by the Second corps—a strong skirmish line meanwhile being left. Hancock, who had the advance, in the rear movement, now brings up the rear. It was designed to make the withdrawal secure, and if movements have been reports, as not even a picket shot was fired during the entire night, and the first intimation the rebels had of the movement was the low rumble of the wagons across the bridges and the muffled tread of marching columns.

The present march continues all this night, and the head of the column will probably soon reach the Pamunky, crossing the river at Hanover Town, at the Court-house, and will secure, to-day's work will, it is hoped, place this army on the direct road to Richmond, and within miles from the last named spot. But what the military developments of the day may be, and how they will affect the immediate and ultimate upshot of things, it is impossible, and would be rash, for me to attempt to anticipate.

BURLINGTON.

Further Reports of the Week's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 29.

A Fredericksburg writer of this morning summarizes the following: "Details of matters from the field of operations in Virginia down to Friday have been received. Lee occupied one of his strongest positions on the north bank of the Little River; his guns within reach of the North Anna. He commands the natural key of the line which he occupies. He was clearly master of the situation, but evidently didn't know it. On Thursday Warren made a reconnoissance upon Lee's left, while Wilcox with the Ninth Corps completely destroyed the railroad to Gordonsville for the next miles, burning the sleepers and heating and twisting the rails. Hancock, who was on Gen. Wool's right, made a feint movement to join ——— under Warren, at the left of the army; but instead of doing so, he suddenly wheeled to the right, threw his whole corps to the north side of the North Anna, followed by Wright, Warren and Sheridan, leaving regarding the fords. The army moved down at a point on the Pamunky, as described by the Secretary of War in his bulletin, occupying a position on Saturday morning at Hanoverdown-five miles nearer Richmond than on Friday, entirely flanking Lee.

This is one of the boldest and most splendid achievements made by Grant during the war. He never had a doubt that he could have assaulted and carried Lee's works on Little River, but it would have cost a great sacrifice of human life. He chose a more strategic and famous mode of defeating Lee."

It appears from the role of the Medical Director that twenty-eight thousand men have been sent to hospitals from battle-fields in the present campaign. About two-thousand of the number are not wounded, but sick. A considerable number are rebel wounded. As there was but little artillery used in the engagement between Grant and Lee, the proportion of serious cases is unusually small, and a large number of the wounded will be able to return to the field in a few weeks.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Crossing the North Anna River by Gen. Ord—Burnside's Division—The Repulse of Gen. Ledlie's Brigade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GROVES FORD, NORTH ANNA RIVER, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

Just here, two miles west of the railway bridge across the North Anna, the river is seventy-five yards wide and three or four feet deep at the ford, with a rocky bottom. A steep descent of twenty-five or thirty feet leads down to the ford, across which the southern bank rises precipitously about two hundred feet. This bank is heavily wooded, and has been intrenched by the rebels. It is a strong position, and, in Gen. Wilcox' test, we will prove a slaughter pen to our men if we attempt to cross directly in front. We shall, therefore, probably flank the position, and compel the rebels to evacuate it.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, Gen. Carpenter, with the first division of the Ninth Corps, advanced to the river half a mile above the ford. Descending to the bed of the river through the woods, his troops waded across with difficulty over the rocks and through the swift-running water. Their passage was scarcely opposed, as the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps, which had crossed the day before at an upper ford, were in partial possession of the southern bank. The First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Lizzie, led the advance, the Tenth Regulars being in the van, followed by the Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, and the Fourth Regulars. The Thirty-fifth immediately deployed as skirmishers, and were supported by the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh in line of battle. The remaining regiments formed the second supporting line. Four or five hundred yards from the river the brigade met the enemy's skirmishers. These were slowly but steadily driven back up the steep southern bank and through the woods to the edge of the open field. Then, with loud cheers, which I heard at the log cabin where I was staying, half a mile distant from the river, our troops charged into the field. But immediately, from a concealed battery of four or six guns, the rebels opened a terrible fire of grape and canister. It was too fierce to be resisted, and the brigade took refuge in the wood at the side of the field, and in a ravine close by. Here they halted nearly a hour, sheltered from the battery, but exposed to the musketry fire of the enemy. Then, in the height of a thunder shower, the rebels in their turn charged upon us and drove us back toward the river—meeting there the other brigade of the division, which had just crossed. Four hundred and fifty of the brigade are killed, wounded or missing. Among the latter are three of Gen. Ledlie's Aids, Cheate, Cross and Carey. The brave Lieut.-Col. Chandler, of the Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts, had his arm shot off, and fell into the hands of the rebels. Lieut. Anderson, of the Fourth Regulars, was shot through the left fore-arm. Capt. Monroe, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, had a narrow escape from death. A bullet struck him on the top of the head, but glanced, inflicting a slight wound in the scalp. Lieut. Swords, of the same regiment, was also wounded. Lieut. Burnell was killed. I do not know whether the fault of this movement rests with Gen. Carpenter or Gen. Ledlie, but fault there is somewhere. Toward the close of the day the rebels fired missiles of various sorts, as if their shot were nearly expended. I saw to-day, in the hospital, a soldier who had been shot through the leg with the point of a bayonet, four inches long. It had remained in the wound, and he had with his own hands pulled it out. Another was shot with a ramrod, others with iron slugs.

During the night the Provisional Brigade attached to this division, and especially the Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, performed an enormous amount of labor. They worked until daybreak, by which time they had built a corduroy bridge across the North Anna, just below an old dam, and had raised a strong breastwork of pine logs to protect the crossing. They had also begun a road, over which the artillery of the division could be drawn. "By George," said a sturdy fellow to me, resting on his spade, "the end of work beats saying all hollow."

The Third Division of the Corps under Gen. Wilcox has made no attempt to cross the North Anna. The ford is easily passable, but the height beyond could be carried, if carried at all, only by great and ghastly sacrifices of our men. Half a mile from the river, however, the batteries of the Seventh Maine, Capt. Thompson, and of the Thirty-fourth New-York, Capt. Rogers, have been posted, twelve guns in all, and distant not more than 1,000 yards from the enemy's works on the opposing heights. The rapids have used but little artillery. While I was in the battery of Capt. Twitchell, they fired but two shots, one passing within a few yards of the place where I stood with Gen. Wilcox. The bomb and shells from the two guns from which these shots were fired, were plainly seen by me all, and upon the spot our battery instantly concentrated its fire with superb accuracy.

In the middle of the river is a small island, of which our sharpshooters have taken possession. The width of their line of the enemy's rifles is incessant; we learned to be generally convinced that the aim of the rebel sharpshooters is better than our own. The poor whites of the South maintain themselves in part by hunting, and have acquired not only accuracy of aim, but great skill in protecting their bodies and in circumventing their opponents. But to-day our pickets are in great glee over the capture of one rebel sharpshooter. Three and shot 6 now on our side of the river, and with matchless impudence, at a favorable moment, swam across the river to get their guns. They were, however, shot and taken prisoners, and were marched up to headquarters in their shirts and drawers.

The sum of our present position is this: The Army of the Potomac has crossed the North Anna, and established themselves on its southern bank. But our chief difficulties are to come. The enemy's position is a strong one—his flank position at Hanover's Court-house. A few days will determine whether we are to repeat the bloody and indecisive battle of the 12th, or again flank the enemy and push on toward Richmond. H. E.

The March of the Ninth Army Corps from Spottsylvania to the North Anna.

RAILWAY CROSSING, NORTH ANNA RIVER, Virginia, Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st the staff of the Ninth Corps left headquarters, Gen. Burnside and his Staff being immediately in front of the column. Soon after we came to a halt, and while we were waiting for further orders, the boom of cannonading and the roll of musketry, heavy and near, filled the air. At speed Gen. Burnside passed me, riding back to ascertain the cause of the firing. It was an attack of the rebels, chiefly on the Sixth Corps, as it retired from its intrenchments. They were quickly repulsed by our men, with but little loss to us.

After waiting an hour the train moved on. But it did not cross the Po. Gen. Potter, who led the advance with his division, found the rebels in force beyond the river. At the telegraph road between Fredericksburg and Richmond, we turned due North, crossed the Ny, and at 11 o'clock turned east.

We were plainly in for a march through the whole of the night. After 12 o'clock the usual effects of a night march showed themselves. In the dark and deep hollows of the road, wagons were stuck in the mud, and the tired horses would scarcely make an effort to extricate themselves. By the woods at the edge of the road, and even in the road, I saw hundreds of soldiers lying asleep. The soldiers who were marching stumble wearily along like drunken men. Only the handful of men which compose the Eighth Infantry in the regular army marched steadily along without straggling and without apparent fatigue.

At 3:30, the welcome lanterns of the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, swung across the road high above our heads, told us that it was a little distance further on we found the headquarters of the Ninth Corps. I threw my blanket down under a tree in a field and slept the sweet sleep of the tired until 6 o'clock.

At 10½ o'clock, the Ninth Corps again moved, the First Division, under Gen. Cunningham, the Second Division, under Gen. Potter, in the front. At 12 we crossed the Mattapony, and at 4, the train halted at Bethel Church, four miles west of Bowling Green. The cause of our halting so early in the afternoon was that the rebels were reported in strong force in our front. But after our tents had been pitched, the alarm subsided, and the cavalry picketed, the report was found to be false.

The headquarter-camps of our army are usually pitched on picturesque spots, but this camp of ours, at Bethel Church, was the most picturesque of any I have yet seen. It was in a noble forest of oaks and large pines. The ground was free from undergrowth, and was covered with last year's leaves, through which, in a few places, the herbage had pierced. At night, a hundred fires illumined the forest, and revealed the groups of men sitting and lying about the tents of the officers, and the tethered horses greedily eating their evening supper. Just outside of the camp and across the road, was Bethel Church, a neat brick chapel, surrounded by trees which Northern utilitarian axes would never have spared.

The next morning, the 22d, at daybreak, the camp was astir. As soon as the headquarters guard could get their breakfast and strike the tents, we resumed our march. The order of Gen. Grant was that we should leave the main road and take to the plantation road. Through wornout and abandoned fields, on which sassafras and scrub locust were scantily growing; through a few corn fields and wheat fields, past many farm houses, and two or three noble mansions, across unbridged streams and muddy hollows, with frequent halts, we reached, at ten o'clock, the banks of the North Anna. Warren, at our right, had already crossed it; Hancock, at our left, and the Ninth Corps will this afternoon make the attempt. H. E.

Disposition of Distinguished Rebel Captives.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 29.

EDWARD A. POLLARD, late editor of the Richmond Examiner, who was taken prisoner of war on board the blockade runner *Greyhound*, some days since, and who has been on his parole of honor at one of our best hotels, was to-day sent to Fort Warren, in accordance with orders received from Washington.

"Ella Ross," another captured passenger on the same vessel, has been released also, in obedience to orders from Washington.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 29.

Dispatches from our army in Georgia are of the most cheering character, and are down to yesterday morning. Sherman had driven the enemy back at Dallas, and officers expected to reach Allatoona before the close of the month of May. The opinion prevails widely that Johnston has been sending troops to Virginia, to take part in the all-important struggle for the rebel Capital.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, May 22, 1864.

The situation at the front presents features of unbaited interest. Our army, after a day or two's rest, is or seven miles south of Kingston, Georgia, resumed the march this morning, moving very light, and without knapsacks, which were the only incumbrances not heretofore discarded. The men now carry all the ammunition, and hard-tack they can conveniently find room for, and, as the irrepressible Newcomb would say, have but two changes of clothing—or and on. On taking up the line of march at 9 A. M., to-day, we were within forty-seven miles of Atlanta. Kingston is seventy-nine miles from Chattanooga and fifty-four from Atlanta. There will be heavy fighting within the next few days, if the rebels have no objections; many, indeed, look for an enjoying fight to-day. Our army is compact, well in hand, and possesses more of the elements of mobility than any I have yet seen.

The capture of Kingston gave us two or three hundred prisoners without severe fighting. It is a pretty railroad village, though the rebels, before leaving, burned several of the larger buildings. Three hotels remain to give to the gastronomic air that pertain to railway junctions everywhere. We also realized there a goodly number of small arms and accoutrements.

The old story is about that the rebels are retreating in confusion, &c. Every sensible man believes that their retreat from Dallas was premeditated, in point of certain contingencies, one of which came to pass at Resaca.

Foremen report that Johnston proposes to stand ten miles south of Kingston, and it seems plausible. They have there the most defensible position between Rome and Atlanta. The line of the Allatoona Mountains, to which I refer, offers these advantages, though perhaps they, too, will be nothing before the combinations of pure brute force which Sherman has the good luck to direct and culminate. The impossible approaches to Atlanta are heavily fortified, and Johnston, perhaps, will not halt until he occupies the works around the Southern Smoky City.

I hear that in the capture of Rome, we secured several hundred prisoners and large quantities of stores. Between three and four hundred prisoners reached here to-day, making in all, since the advance commenced, about 2,000, including those taken at Resaca. Your correspondent stated, in his report of the second battles, that Johnston burned his supply trains. This is an error. The bulk of the rebel trains were sent to the rear several days previous to the evacuation of Dalton; the baloney were easily carried off.

Trains are running to Kingston and Rome. The rebels did not attempt to injure the railroads. The wagon roads are excellent, weather warm and bright, and the army is on full rations.

SHERMAN'S GREAT FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Feasibilities of the Campaign.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

I am under the impression that Gen. Sherman resumed the forward movement on last Wednesday or last Monday morning; but up to this time I have seen no official confirmation of the fact. If he did advance then, you will doubtless have heard of a battle or a foot race ere this reaches you. Altoona, on the Etowah River, is nineteen miles beyond Sherman's front on Sunday last, and the only mountain pass for a stand north of Altoona, Johnston will either fight there or fall back to the latter place, which is much weaker. Therefore, why should he retreat?

Foak's army, and all the Mobile garrison, except two or three companies of heavy artillery, are with Johnston; he has as many men now as he could have a week or a month hence. Altoona is simply mountain fastnesses; Atlanta is on a broad plain; and the question now is, if he does not fight at the former place, will he at the latter?

After all, I have a query to rush the reader to reflect upon, and it is this: Is not Johnston too weak to fight Sherman? I will believe he is not, before I make the distance between Grant and Sherman greater by railroad, while that between Johnston and Lee, by the safest method of travel, is constantly diminishing; and is Johnston not gradually reinforcing Lee? and when overtaken, will there be any of his army left? I am not prepared to solve this problem; perhaps its solution may come before this letter reaches you, though I think not that soon.

Suppose brigade after brigade were transferred to Beauregard, at Petersburg, in time making his army sufficiently strong to annihilate Burnside, compel him to retreat; and then Lee, Beauregard and Johnston, Grant and Sherman are pitted against each a possible contingency. The result of such a concentration of the rebel forces, would be to enable us to defeat them easier than we present provided we could concentrate as readily as they; but if we failed to do this, then disaster would follow. A junction between Beauregard and Johnston would leave but a single force to fight and follow; but suppose they were to unite before those of Burnside, Grant and Sherman?

I never saw more delightful weather. Vegetation springs up as by magic. Grass, grain and all agricultural products are luxuriant in which our people can indulge, to their heart's content.

LATER.

Since the above was written, I have learned positively, from official dispatches, that Sherman moved on Tuesday morning, by way of Dallas, completely flanking Allatoona. He has with him thirty days' provisions of all kinds, and finds plenty of green corn for his cavalry horses. Other supplies are being sent forward to Kingston without delay, as the railroad is completely repaired to that place. The rebels retreat in such haste that they do little damage to the bridges.

Supplies for Sherman.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, May 25.

We congratulate our brave troops and the distinguished General at their head on the very important fact, that not for one hour since the opening of the present campaign, has there been the least lack of supplies in any portion of the command under Gen. Sherman. When we consider the vast extent of the field of operations over which a great army today on the offensive has to be moved in obedience to military exigency, and when we consider next the topographical character of that field, where nature as well as a formidable foe—formidable in numbers as well as in pluck, skill and desperation—is to be met and conquered, we think these results amply justify such a statement in itself of no mean magnitude. It is a literal fact which made the welkin ring with the joy and shouts of thousands—that our advance at Kingston had hardly rested from a march of 80 miles when the whistle of our locomotives was heard at this distant point, notwithstanding the burning of the railroad bridge over the Oostanaula at Resaca!

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Tame Aspect of Affairs—Feeble Representation So Far—Gen. Fremont's Staff on the Ground—A Hall Wanted—Public Feeling in Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, May 29.

There are but slight indications that the convention which is expected in most here on Tuesday next will be very largely attended. Only a half dozen men whose names would be known in New-York have yet arrived. These are Raconet, of Gen. Fremont's staff; Felix McCleskey, who is a kind of financial agent of the Government; Gen. Cochrane, the Attorney-General of New-York, with the projectors of the convention.

The German Radicals meet to-morrow to determine what they will do.

The managers of the convention are troubled to find a hall in which to meet, as the only large room is engaged by the opera troupe.

Thomas B. Carroll, who is or was a Canal Appraiser; Geo. Lauderdale, who had some notoriety early in the war as a cattle contractor, are here.

There is no cooperation of the citizens of Cleveland.

Hon. F. E. Wasson, Assistant Secretary of War, was here to-day, en route to Chicago.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance of the Enemy's Position—The Rebels Not Gone, but There in Force—The Passion for Skirmishing—Curious Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY, IN CAMP, BEAUREGARD HEADQUARTERS, Va., Friday, May 27, 1864.

The opinion which has been freely expressed for three days, that the enemy had withdrawn the greater part of his force from before Gen. Butler, seems to be erroneous. A reconnoissance was made yesterday, developing the rebels in full force behind their intrenchments. Gen. Mansfield, commanding the Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps, left camp about 6 o'clock A. M., taking with him about 500 men of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, being the reserve of the regiment, the other portion of which was employed in picket duty. This force pushed forward from our left, passing wearily through the woods, then across a clearing, and up to the mouth of Bakehouse Creek—a point about half a mile from our lines. A little beyond Port Walthall, on the Appomattox. Here the rebel pickets were encountered and driven in upon the main body. Closer examinations developed the enemy strongly posted. Holding the ground thus obtained with the picket reserve, Gen. Mansfield returned to camp, and was ordered by Maj.-Gen. Butler to take the Second Brigade of his division, (Gen. Davies,) and post them up to the picket line. This was done, Knapp's battery accompanied the reinforcement, but was unable to advance on the extreme front, owing to the impracticable nature of the ground, and, therefore, was favorably posted in a position commanding an ugly gap in our lines.

Davies moved his brigade carefully forward on the line of Bakehouse Creek—the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York and Twelfth New-Hampshire Regiments, respectively, having the right and left of the brigade. This force had not gone far before a brisk skirmish fire announced that the enemy intended to make a stand. Our skirmishers drove the rebel pickets back, and reported rifle-pits close at hand, and intrenchments some distance beyond. Gen. Davies, meanwhile, had come upon the ground, and, learning from Gen. Mansfield the condition of affairs, a reconnoissance ordered, there being no desire at this time to bring on an engagement, Davies then slowly withdrew under cover of the woods.

Our casualties in the skirmishing amounted to three killed, and about a dozen wounded. These were all brought off the ground. Among the severely wounded I regret to say is Col. Dyrenforth, of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment, but who has for some time been detached from his regimental command, and serving on the staff of Gen. Davies. He was on the skirmish line when, on pulling of a rebel sharpshooter, assumed his left shoulder and pulled out his watch, breaking his jaw, and cutting two important blood-vessels. Surgeons think that the chances of his recovery (death are about equal. He was removed to the hospital of the Eighteenth Corps, where he was lying last night, too weak from hemorrhage as to be unable to answer on paper his wishes. Of course the injury makes it impossible for him to utter a word. Col. Dyrenforth belongs to the Engineer Corps of the regular army. He is highly regarded as an officer of ability whose loss to the service, temporary though it is hoped to be, will be severely felt.

The exciting character of skirmishing duties such duty a passion with some of the men. I have heard of them dodging from tree to tree for cover, with gun cocked and finger on trigger, hunting men to shoot, as a sportsman does squirrels. Lieut. Barnes, of Gen. Wadsworth's staff, took me an incident of this sort, that happened yesterday. A man named Parkes, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, who was armed with this singular mania, got many yards in advance of the other skirmishers, when he saw a gray coat, whose enthusiasm in the same gentle direction must have been equal to his own. Grayback saw Parkes also. They simultaneously raised their pieces and fired, and both fell dead, shot in the forehead. Parkes's body was brought away.

H. J. W.

Damaging Repulse of Rebel Cavalry—Heroism of the Colored Troops.

IN CAMP, BERMUDA HUNDRED, Va., May 26, 1864.

The chivalry of Fitzhugh Lee and his cavalry division was badly worsted in the contest last Tuesday with negro troops, composing the garrison at Wilson's Landing. Chivalry made a gallant fight, however. The battle began at 12½ P. M. and ended at 9 o'clock, when Chivalry retired disgusted and defeated. Lee's men dismounted for in the rear and fought as infantry. They drove in the pickets and skirmishers to the intrenchments, and several times made valiant charges upon our works. To make an assault it was necessary to come across an "open" in front of our position up to the very edge of a deep and impassable ravine. The rebels, with deafening yells, made furious onsets, but the negroes did not flinch, and the most assailants turned to cover with shrunken ranks, discomfited. The rebel fighting was very wicked. It showed that Lee's heart was bent on taking the negroes at any cost. Assaults on the centre having failed, the rebels tried first the left and then the right flank, with no greater success. When the battle was over our loss footed up one man killed outright, twenty wounded and two missing. Nineteen rebels were prisoners in our hands. Lee's losses must have been very heavy. The proof thereof was left on the ground—26 rebel bodies lay in the woods unburied, and pools of blood unmistakably told of other victims taken away. The estimate from all the evidence carefully considered, puts the enemy's casualties at 300. Among the corpses Lee left on the field was that of Major Bassett-manes, of the Second Virginia Cavalry.

There is no hesitation here in acknowledging the soldierly qualities which the colored men engaged in this fight have exhibited. Even the officers who have hitherto felt no confidence in them are compelled to express themselves satisfied. Gen. Wilson, commanding the post, says that the troops stood up to their work like veterans.

I saw yesterday a copy of the note which Lee sent to Wilde before the fight, demanding the surrender of the garrison. It was very deceptively worded, but Wilde saw through it at once. Instead of saying that the garrison, in case of surrender, without fighting, should be treated as prisoners of war, Lee said that they should be handed over to the authorities of Richmond as prisoners of war. That "as" is a neat little waterfall. It is looked upon as the trap-hole out of which the aforesaid Richmond authorities would have crawled if Wilde had been foolish enough to have accepted the proposition.

Guerrilla Operations on Fredericksburgh—The Wounded at North Anna.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 28.

Parties who reached here from Fredericksburgh, to-day, report that guerrillas continue to hover around the town in considerable numbers. Many of these are also to be seen along the banks of the Rappahannock.

On Thursday evening the guerrillas, supposing that Fredericksburgh had been evacuated, made a dash up to where some of our troops were in the river bathing and fired upon them, killing one and wounding two. They soon discovered our forces held the town and they immediately retired.

A detachment of our cavalry were sent in pursuit, but they were unable to overtake the marauders.

The steamer *City of Albany* arrived at Alexandria to-day, from Port Royal, with seven hundred wounded on board.

There men were wounded on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the fighting on the North Anna River.

To facilitate the examination of wounded supplies to points developed by emergencies, and to secure the proper distribution and treatment of medical officers and their assistants where their services are most required, and to provide comfortable, abundant and available hospital accommodation for the sick and wounded of the West and Southwest, the office of the Assistant Surgeon General has been established at Louisville.

Our Wounded all Removed to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 28.

The steamers *Keyport* and *Lizzie Baker* arrived here this morning with five hundred wounded, being all that were at Fredericksburgh. The wounded brought up on these boats are the most serious cases that have reached here, nearly all of them having lost limbs. Some of these were found to be in so dangerous that it was impossible to remove the unfortunate men from the litters on which they were brought up in the boat, and as they could not bear the jostling of the ambulances, detachments of the Reserve Corps were engaged for several hours in carrying them from the wharf to the hospitals. Six died on board of the *Keyport*, on the upward trip, as did also quite a number on the *Lizzie Baker*. Five died on the wharf while waiting their turn to be removed, and others breathed their last while being conveyed from the wharf to the hospitals.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 27, } Via SACRAMENTO, Saturday, May 28. }

The steamer *United States*, from New-York for Washington, went ashore on the Wolf Trap, in the Chesapeake, at 1 o'clock this morning. Assistance has been sent to her, and she will probably be got off at the next high tide.

The steamer *Thomas Powell*, from Bermuda Hundreds, has arrived here. She brings twenty-five rebel prisoners captured during the recent skirmish, and reports indications of active movements on the part of Gen. Butler.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 29—11:30 P. M.

GEN. CANBY.

An order has been issued by the War Department assigning Gen. Canby to command of all the forces west of the Mississippi and in the Gulf Department, thus superseding Gen. Banks, who returns to New-Orleans.

CONFIRMED.

Lieut.-Col. Bates, of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, who constructed a dam on Red River, thereby saving our gunboat fleet, was unanimously confirmed yesterday by the Senate as a Brigadier-General. Col. Bates was also confirmed as Brigadier-General, for meritorious and gallant conduct in the Wilderness battles. He is now here severely wounded.

COL. KELVEREY.

Col. Freeman McGilvray, since the disorganization of the Sibley Reserve Corps has been in charge of the ammunition department of Gen. Grant's army.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The following officers, wounded in the late engagement in Virginia, on Saturday reported to the Medical Director here: Lieut. Morrison, 11th New-Hampshire Volunteers; H. R. Whiting, 26th Michigan Volunteers; John E. Meddaugh, 97th New-York Volunteers; Capt. E. C. Ware, 16th New-Jersey Volunteers; Major J. C. Richards, 6th Ohio Cavalry; Lieuts. Henry Thompson, 9th New-York Volunteers; Alfred Newbold, 15th New-York Artillery; A. R. Allen, 22d New-York Cavalry; C. W. Hough, 9th New-York Heavy Artillery; Albert S. Andrews, 14th Indiana Volunteers; Major D. F. Parker, 10th Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. W. H. Cook, 4th Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Pat. S. Eby, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

The following New-York soldiers have died in hospital since Friday last: John Saunders, Company A, 123d New-York; George Hutton, Company H, 6th New-York Heavy Artillery; George H. Lemsey, Company C, 95th New-York; Michael Galley, Company G, 9th New-York; Charles Coats, Company L, 24th New-York Cavalry; James R. Steele, Company E, 12th New-York Cavalry; Martin Van Brunt, Company K, 14th New-York Militia; S. Adams, Company B, 40th New-York; Reuben Bailey, Company F, 10th New-York; Jared Goodrich, 19th New-York Battery; John Carter, Company F, 51st New-York; Wm. H. Chambers, Company H, 14th New-York Artillery; Walter Sharkey, Company F, 160th New-York; Martin Kerr, Company H, 1st New-York Dragoons; Sam'l Harper, Company A, 121st New-York; Charles McKinney, Company B, 76th New-York.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

Such has been the rush of applications to the Surgeon General for appointments to this office that already every post is filled, and there are one hundred recommended in advance of any vacancy. Of these the President has appointed four, (one of them specially recommended by Gen. Grant himself,) who wait the first vacancy which may occur.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 29.

NATIONAL LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to receive five per cent. legal tenders with undetached coupons at the full amount of the face and June coupons in payment for the five-forties. The subscriptions to the popular loan continue to flow in at the rate of a million a day; and if the new internal revenue and tariff acts were in full operation the revenue from the sources, would, it is thought, pay the entire expenses of the Government. To provide in the meantime for the pay of the army and for the expenses of the great military movements now in progress, bonds of the loan of 1881, to the amount of fifty or seventy-five millions, shall probably be offered through the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks to the highest bidders.

DR. CHEEVER IN WASHINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New-York, preached in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the right of representation without regard to race or color, as indispensable to a republican form of government, as a matter of justice to the colored race, and as a question determining our destiny as a nation. The hall was so crowded that many persons were unable to gain admittance. The speaker was applauded at the conclusion of his address. Dr. Cheever, and twelve or fifteen delegates to the Cleveland Convention, will leave here for Cleveland to-morrow.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

By the recent confirmation of the Senate Bill, Gen. Woodbury has been promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, to be a Major in the Regular Army Corps of Engineers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported in the Treasury Department yesterday, amount to nearly a million dollars.

SWISS CONSUL-GENERAL.

The President has recognized Jules Hurn, as Consul-General of the Swiss Confederation, to reside at Washington.

The Sun and Herald, Monday, May 30, 1864.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Cave Blanc.

WINTER GARDEN—Fenelon Marriage—Pas Diavolo.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Pas de sue Petticoats—East Shaving.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Our American Cousin At Home.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bel Demonio, A Love Story.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Dromedary, &c., at all hours; James Price: Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wonders, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—Exhibition.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Mr. and Mrs. G. Vandenhoff—Readings.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 202 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers,

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The dispatch from Secretary STANTON, dated Washington, half-past 9 on Saturday night, is the latest official report of the brilliant army movement by which GRANT has again outflanked the army of LEE, and taken up the march to Richmond by a new line.

We have information of certain movements Gen. GRANT is making with reference to his future base; but, as he may possibly be delayed in the execution of his plans, we withhold our information, and hope that our cotemporaries will not be forward in furnishing it to the enemy.

Our special correspondent, writing from near the Pamunky River, on the morning of Friday last, supplies a brief but perfectly clear statement of the immediate causes which led to the new flanking movement ordered by Gen. GRANT on the rebel right, of which we published the official announcement yesterday. A reconnoissance on Wednesday last disclosed the fact that the rebels were in strong force in our immediate front, a short distance north of Little River. The natural character of the ground was favorable to LEE. The latter, too, had completed the disposition of his forces before the main body of the National army had taken up its position for attack south of the North Anna River. The rebel General, besides, had extemporized defensive works of considerable strength; and Gen. GRANT, having carefully informed himself on all these points, determined to repeat the strategy which had driven LEE from his intrenchments at Spottsylvania. The movement was executed with admirable precision and secrecy, and the National army took up its march for the Pamunky River; HANCOCK, this time being left to bring up the rear. Friday's work, it was believed, would place the army on the direct highway to Richmond, and within fifteen miles of the rebel capital.

Reports from Fredericksburgh state that guerrillas continue to hover round the town in considerable numbers, and many of them are seen all along the banks of the Rappahannock. On Thursday last, a number of the national troops were attacked while bathing in the river. On Saturday, the steamer *City of Albany* arrived at Alexandria from Port Royal, with 780 wounded on board. The last of the wounded that had been in the temporary hospitals at Fredericksburgh arrived at Washington on Saturday. These included many of the most serious cases, nearly all of them having lost limbs.

Gen. SHERMAN has been particularly fortunate with his supply trains; not for one hour since the the opening of the present campaign has there been the least lack of supplies in any portion of his command. Considering the vast extent of the field of operations, and the unfavorable topographical character of the field, this matter is worthy of special mention.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, supplies some additional details of Gen. SHERMAN'S advance south of Kingston. On Tuesday, the army resumed its march, and succeeded in flanking JOHNSTON'S position in the mountain fastnesses at Altoona, south of the Etowah River. The next place, according to the correspondent, that is capable of defence is a mountain region near Marietta, which is about fifteen miles further south, and less than twenty miles north of Atlanta, and the writer seems to think that JOHNSTON does not intend to make a determined stand against Gen. SHERMAN'S advance, but that he will fall back as fast as our forces advance, and send the bulk of his troops to reinforce LEE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The schooner *Flash*, from St. Martin's, arrived at this port on Saturday morning. She reports that on the 26th of April, while on the passage from St. Martin to Baracoa, a vessel, which afterward proved to be a Spanish man-of-war, hove in sight and fired two guns, blank, when the *Flash* hove to. She was then boarded by an officer and six marines, who examined her papers, and then sent them on board the man-of-war to be examined by her commander. They were afterward returned and the vessel allowed to proceed. While nearing the *Flash* four musket shots were fired from the schooner, one of which passed close to the Captain's head and went through the mainsail, near the deck.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in a frame building, No. 76 Division-street, owned and occupied by BERNARD HELLER, as a dwelling and furniture-store. HELLER'S loss on building, stock, and fixtures is about $4,000. Mr. HELLER and his wife, a daughter named JOSEPHINE, aged five years, and SAMUEL HELLER, aged ten months, were all very seriously burned. A little daughter named BETSY, aged three years, was burned to death in the building. One policeman, and three or four firemen were seriously injured by the falling walls, during their efforts to rescue Mr. HELLER'S family.

The meeting for Wednesday evening at Cooper Institute, called by Messrs. W. C. BRYANT, CYRUS W. FIELD, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other citizens of influence, to hear the Rev. SELLA MARTIN on English opinion and feeling toward us, will be presided over by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, recently from Paris. The Doctor has been settled for four years over the American Protestant Church there, and Mr. MARTIN was a pastor of a church during his two years' residence in England. Both these gentlemen have done good service to the national cause abroad, and are prepared to report from an intimate knowledge, the true views of the people of France and England.

On Saturday a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. BRIDE, Senator DOOLITTLE and Hon. A. HUBBELL, waited upon President LINCOLN and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society of the session recently held by them in Philadelphia, indorsing his course and expressing their strongest wishes for his success and the country's welfare. The President, in response, thanked the delegation for their sympathy and support, but said that as he had merely heard the resolutions read, he would ask a little time, and would respond to them in writing.

The funeral of the late Col. GEORGE B. HALL took place yesterday afternoon, at the residence of his father, Ex-Mayor HALL, No. 37 Livingston-street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr ROBINSON preached the funeral sermon. There was a large attendance of civilians and officers of the different military organizations of New-York and Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the funeral services, the remains of Col HALL were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were interred with military honors.

At a meeting held last Friday evening, a large number of the retail boot and shoe dealers of this City adopted a resolution to close their respective stores on and after to-day, at 7 o'clock P. M., Saturdays and days next preceding holidays excepted. The resolution passed with only four dissenting votes.

We publish in another column some additional particulars of the death of Mr. GINESIRE, late United States Consul at Montreal.

The Stock Exchange was very dull on Saturday, and although a speculative rise was made in Gold, on various damaging rumors from GRANT'S Army, (since set at rest,) the Railway speculation was not moved by it. The export demand for Gold was light.

The New School of Secessionists—Mr. Sumner's Recollection.

In reference to the question of admitting Mr. FLEMMING, the Arkansas claimant, to a seat in the Senate, Mr. SUMNER has submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a State pretending to secede from the Union, and putting against the National Government to maintain their position, must be regarded as a rebel State, subject to military occupation, and without representation on this floor, until it has been readmitted, by a vote of both Houses of Congress; and the Senate will decline to entertain any application from any such rebel State until after such a vote of both Houses.

The principle enunciated here is of supreme consequence. Upon its acceptance or rejection depends the whole mode of reëstablishing the national civil authority over the South.

The old doctrine was, as the doctrine of President LINCOLN is, that rebellion under our system of government can only be a *personal* crime—that the National Government can take cognizance of it only as committed by individuals. It is precisely this which makes the difference between the Union and the Confederation which preceded it. Said HAMILTON, in the fifteenth number of the *Federalist*: "The great and radical vice in the construction of the existing Confederation is the principle of legislation for *States or Governments*, in their corporate or collective capacities, and *as contradistinguished from the individuals* of which they consist." The Constitution was a *popular* Constitution. "We, the people," as its preamble states, ordained and established it. It is the people which it binds; the people which owe allegiance to it, and the people alone which can commit treason against it. If a State passes a nullification ordinance, or a secession ordinance, its act is simply a *nullity*. It is upon that ground, and that only, that the pretensions of the Calhoun school were proved by Mr. WEBSTER, and all other champions of the Constitution, to be fictions.

Mr. SUMNER embraces the Calhoun doctrine, though the peculiar phraseology of his resolution denotes that he is ashamed to face it. He speaks of a State "*pretending* to secede," and yet demands that it shall be "*re-admitted*" only by a vote of both Houses of Congress. This is a solecism. If secession be an actual thing it cannot be a pretence, and yet there can be no such thing as *readmission* unless secession has been an actual thing. It is like talking of readmitting a man into a house who had pretended to go out of it. The strait which produces this confusion and contradiction is obvious enough. If secession is a nullity, as was always maintained by the old school Union statesmen, of course nothing can come from it. *Ex nihilo nihil.* Mr. SUMNER feels the necessity of paying some respect to the old principle, and so uses the word *pretend*. Yet, in the very next line, his language signifies that the secession is not a pretence but an accomplished fact—that it is not a nullity, but has had an actual legal effect. On the one hand he could not afford to outrage too palpably a principle which has always been regarded as the very corner-stone of the Constitution, and its main distinction from the old Confederation; on the other he felt himself obliged to repel that principle or fail in his darling purpose to reduce the rebel States to the condition of territories, mere provincial dependencies. He tries to shape his diction to avoid this dilemma, but only involves himself in absurdity.

Either the "rebel States" are in the Union, or out of the Union. If they are in the Union, they require no "readmission." If they are out of the Union, it must have been through their own act, for the Constitution gives the National Government no power to expel a State. If through their own act, then the extremest Southern theory in regard to the power of secession is established. Its exercise is not the nullity it has always been declared to be, but an act of positive legal force having positive legal effect.

But in what does secession, or pretended secession, consist? The "Confederacy," so-called, is made up of thirteen States—that being the number represented in the rebel Congress. These States effected their secession, as they call it, in various ways—some like Louisiana, by an ordinance passed by a Constitutional Convention, and ratified by the people—some like Georgia, by an ordinance so passed, without ratification by the people—Tennessee, by action of the Legislature, ratified by a vote of the people—Kentucky, by action of what called itself the Legislature, without ratification by the people—Missouri, by a proclamation of the Governor, to whom the Legislature pretended to give discretionary authority. Jeff. DAVIS recognizes the validity of all these methods. Does CHARLES SUMNER? If he does not, where and how does he discriminate? What is the specific criterion by which he would determine whether a State has or has not put itself out of the Union? Can a constitutional convention do it by itself, or must a popular ratification follow? Can a legislature do it by itself, or must a popular ratification follow? It will be a matter of lively public interest to know the precise marks of this new secession school. We take it they differ somewhat from the Jeff. Davis stripe. Otherwise we should not have seen CHARLES SUMNER sitting, without protest, in the Senate, by the side of ANDREW JOHNSON, of the State (not Ex-State) of Tennessee, as well as with Senators from Kentucky and Missouri, which Jeff. DAVIS counts as Confederate States.

Mr. SUMNER in his resolution makes it an incident of a "rebel State," that it is "subject to military occupation." But so is a loyal State. Maryland has been virtually so occupied to a greater or less extent ever since the outbreak of the rebellion; but nobody has ever dreamed of precluding her from representation at Washington on that ground. So of Kentucky. So of Missouri. New-York was as occupied at the period of the riots. To prevent local disorders, any loyal State may, if necessary, be militarily occupied. Liability to military occupation is no mark of a "rebel State," nor does the fact of such occupation have anything to do with the right of representation.

Possibly Mr. SUMNER don't make the secession inhere in any civil act at all, but in what he styles "battling against the National Government." But this don't make the thing at all clearer. How is it to be determined whether a State is battling against the National Government or not? There is hardly a slave-holding State, that has not men battling on both sides. In the first year of the war, both Missouri and Kentucky had more men fighting against the Union than for it. Did that make them "rebel States?" If it did not, how can it be injustice on any such ground that Arkansas is a "rebel State?" Probably to-day Arkansas has more men fighting for the Union than against it—certainly far more if its black soldiers (as Mr. SUMNER would of course claim) are included in the enumeration. If Mr. SUMNER says the question whether a State is "battling against the National Government" is to be determined by the position of the executive officers and of the Legislature of the State, the fact at once presents itself that many of the States, like Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia, have two sets of executive officers and two representative bodies, one loyal, and the other rebel—each sustained by a portion of the people of the State. This, therefore, is no test.

The simple truth is that Mr. SUMNER'S resolution is a mere jumble of phrases. It has neither sequence nor consistency. It is precisely such a production as might be expected from one who works with his eyes wilfully shut to the old and palpable truth that the National Government can exercise authority over individuals only—the "people" who established it—that from them only it can claim allegiance, and on them only it can inflict punishment. Mr. SUMNER is impelled, doubtless, by an idea that Slavery cannot be permanently crushed except by crushing the State organizations of the South; or, what amounts to the same thing, treating them as already crushed through rebellion and secession. The idea is an illusion. Slavery perishes as the national armies advance. The war of itself, as conducted under the military policy of the Emancipation Proclamation, is killing the institution beyond resurrection. The subversive tenets and fatal implications of Senator SUMNER have not even the poor excuse of a plausible necessity.

THE UNION CAUSE ABROAD.—The letter of our Paris correspondent in Saturday's issue revealed a curious state of feeling in the French capital on our prospects. The affairs of this continent, of the United States and of Mexico, are again attracting the greatest attention in Europe. The Secession press of France and England (save "Malakoff") have arrived at a sort of frenzy in their struggle to bolster up the rebellion and to demolish the Union. No lie is too gross, no absurdity too apparent to find place with them; the semi official organ of the French Government lies concerning us with just about as much concern as it would about the natives of the South Sea Islands.

He further writes that "the Union cause is regarded as so completely lost that an important Union victory would shake Europe like an earthquake. No such event is deemed possible." All the late events on the circumference of the line of battle are metamorphosed into first-class defeats, and offered to the public as absolute evidence of the invulnerability of the Confederate 'line of iron.' This was written at Paris on the 10th of the present month, and before the news of GRANT'S battle-march had reached Europe. If it be correct that "an important Union victory would shake Europe like an earthquake," they must by this time have heard at least the first rumblings of one. All the lying and abuse of foreign Secessionists cannot cover up the fact that an immense battle was fought on the 5th and 6th of May, and that at its close the great rebel army was compelled to retreat—that other pitched battles were followed by other rebel retreats—that GRANT has forced LEE from the position he tried so hard to hold at Spottsylvania Court-house—that an immense preponderance of captures of prisoners and guns is on our side; and that the Army of the Potomac is unflinchingly pushing its great work to completion. These are facts which they may ignore or falsify if they please; but they are, nevertheless, facts; and even the pimps of power will by and by be compelled to acknowledge them.

We have said a score of times that nothing would count on our side about battle victories. The justice of our cause, the force of our arguments, the buoyancy of our hopes, and our prophecies of ultimate triumph, are as nothing. But if, in the great campaign now in progress, Gen. GRANT should crush out the army of LEE, and capture Richmond, we shall stand all right abroad as well as at home.

Grant's Flanking Operations.

The official dispatches from the War Office, as well as our own dispatches from army headquarters, furnish accounts of the new flanking operation which the Lieutenant-General has under way. Ten days ago, GRANT having previously tried hard to force the lines of Spottsylvania, began his march on their right flank, and instantly LEE was compelled to retreat. He fell back, however, but a few miles, and again assumed battle-front on the north side of the South Anna, a line which they had long been preparing, and meant to defend to the last. To compel a retreat from this position it is, that the new flanking movement was begun on Thursday night last. The army recrossed the North Anna, whose lines it had forced a few days before, struck a short distance east, and then south for the Pamunky, at the Hanovertown crossing of which it arrived on Friday. The full effect of this march on the army of LEE yet remains to be developed. But that development cannot be long delayed. From GRANT'S position on the Pamunky, it is only about fifteen miles to the immediate defences of Richmond, which is a shorter distance than LEE has to travel from the South Anna to reach them.

People who do not study the movements intelligently are making anxious inquiries about GRANT'S *base*. GRANT'S base is all right. After he had left his lines on the Rapidan, at the opening of the month, he very soon found a new base at Fredericksburgh; subsequently, as he progressed, he abandoned the latter in turn, and made a base at Port Royal. This also, we fancy, he will now abandon; but there is another excellent base all ready for him, not far from his present lines on the Pamunky. When GRANT does not carry his base along with him, as he has done on several occasions, he always finds one very handy. He does not only outwits LEE, but also MOSBY.

The remarkable series of flanking operations which GRANT began on the Rapidan, and has carried on upon the Po, the Anna, and down as far as the Pamunky—the marvellous skill with which he has manœuvred the army, and the great success which he has achieved, are deserving of profound admiration. Mainly by force of arms it was that he drove LEE'S army from the Rapidan, but chiefly by force of intellect he has driven LEE from the all but impregnable positions that he had prepared on the road to Richmond.

There has been a popular impression, springing, perhaps, from the character of the first great battle of our present Lieutenant-General at Fort Donelson, that GRANT, as a soldier, was merely a hard fighter—that his style was simply that of concentrating great masses of men, hurling them upon the enemy or his works, and achieving success, by what is called "pounding," or "Stanton's strategy." The operations in the rear of Vicksburgh, one year ago, showed that this conception was erroneous; for although there never was harder fighting than at the battle of Champion Hills, yet even the grandeur of the fighting seemed obscured by the splendor of the strategy. At the November victory at Chattanooga, again, we heard much of the heroic achievements of the different divisions of the army, and all that ever was said on this point, and much more, was well deserved; but no one who has read the greatest of all military documents, GRANT'S Chattanooga report, and observed the maze of strategical and tactical combinations from which victory was brought forth, can have failed to perceive that the intellectual part of the battle—the mode in which GRANT wielded the forces of his brain—lent lustre even to the sublime valor of the simple men of the sword. The impression of his military character, however, to which we at first referred had not died out when the Lieutenant-General, three months since, transferred his headquarters to Virginia, and very many were greatly afraid that the wily and practised LEE would prove more than a match for the muscular Western Hercules. The idea that he was merely a fighter was greatly confirmed in the public mind by the reports of the first two days' battle in the Wilderness; for we heard only of ceaseless, desperate and deadly struggles between huge masses of men, and could discern little or nothing of the soldierly skill that presided over the movements of these masses. Since, however, the course of events and our correspondents have revealed somewhat of the strategy that GRANT has pursued during this memorable month of May—since we have been able to gain glimpses, not only of the movements, but of their mode and their aim, we have been enabled very clearly to discover, not only the blaze of musketry and the march of columns, but the flashing of genius and the triumphs of intellect.

What would it not have cost GRANT to "move directly upon the enemy's works" as Spottsylvania with his whole army? Our intelligent correspondent at headquarters confesses that the position could not thus have been taken, or, in other words, that GRANT might have dashed his whole army against the works in vain. What might we not have paid for the line of the North Anna had GRANT done nothing there but pounding? What streams of bloody currency we might have given for the line of the Little River, of the South Anna, and others, had it not been for the skill of this Commander? The present moment is a critical and a perilous one for him, for the army, and for the country; but we devoutly hope that these intellectual gifts, on which, along with the courage of our soldiers, our hopes are now based, may enable him to continue in his course of victory until the land is free from rebellion.

Secretary Stanton—Military Organization.

Secretary STANTON has been the best abused man of the war. Many of the disasters have been fathered upon him, and very few of the victories have been put to his credit by the public estimation. Without discussing the exact value of his services to the country, it is worth while to consider occasionally one grand fact which is almost forgotten by the public, and yet which must redound in history especially to the credit of his administration. We mean the wonderful organization by which our immense armies are kept constantly supplied with food, clothing, ammunition and weapons.

We had in the Secretary's dispatch, received on Tuesday, a brief record of a single week's administration under the War Department. Within eight days after the great battle of Spottsylvania Court-house several thousand—probably some twenty-five thousand—veteran troops were forwarded to Gen. GRANT, and during the same time rations sufficient for his whole immense army were supplied him. Twenty thousand sick and wounded were transported from the field of battle to the Washington Hospitals and placed under surgical care. Over eight thousand prisoners were conveyed from the field to prison depots, and a vast amount of artillery and weapons won from the enemy were brought away. Several thousand fresh cavalry horses were forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, and many thousands of reinforcements, with arms and ample supplies, were sent to the other armies in the field. During the same week, a fresh army of thirty thousand volunteers was mustered into service, clothed, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

We submit that no military department, not even NAPOLEON'S, when he commanded the resources of most of Europe, ever showed a better week's work.

For it must be remembered that supplying, arming and transporting large bodies of men is no easy matter, even for the most experienced departments in the European Kingdoms, where organization has every opportunity to make itself complete. We need go no further back than the Crimean War to see what were the difficulties of the richest Power in Europe, in feeding, arming and caring for an army which was probably little larger than is Gen. BUTLER'S now on the James. Who will ever forget the sad scenes of official imbecility and human suffering presented in that campaign? An army left in Winter without county clothing, and shoes, poor or meagre rations, without organization of supplies, and the worst provision for the sick and wounded, as that more died of neglect than in battle. The whole difficulty lay simply in *want of organization*—and that applied by a naval Power as wealthy as Great Britain to a small army near the sea.

Let us remember, on the other hand, that for three years the War Department at Washington has been equipping, feeding, arming and transporting an army of at least 700,000 men, to different points as widely distant as the Potomac and the Rio Grande. Voyages have been made of thousands of miles; troops have been forwarded, sometimes within two weeks, to a point 1,500 miles away; marches of a thousand miles over a wasted country have repeatedly been made. Hundreds of thousands of horses have been supplied; artillery by the hundred pieces; small arms by hundreds and hundreds of thousands; coats, shoes, hats, haversacks, and all kinds of equipments by the millions.

Soldiers stationed far in the Northwest, among the Indians; soldiers in the west of Texas; armies in Louisiana and Arkansas; armies in Florida and the Carolinas, and Tennessee and Virginia, over a line of thousands of miles, must all continually be fed and clothed, and supplied with the necessaries of war. And yet, through all this immense administration, we do not remember ever of hearing of a single failure to convey rations or supply arms or clothing, or equipment or ammunition. The only complaint has been of too liberal a supply. And on the whole, we are assured by military authorities that the care of the sick and wounded has been all that could be expected from a military administration—not being, of course, perfect, but as good as the circumstances of great battles would allow.

Now, wherever individually the credit of this masterly organization may lie, historically it will be ascribed to the War Department. History will show that during a great war, millions of men were armed, equipped, fed and transported, with a silent regularity and promptness to which only the largest experience in military organization can usually attain; and for this the nation has reason to be devoutly thankful.

COLLECTORS' SUITS—A LESSON TO MR. STANTON.—We see by our law reports that the United States Circuit Court disposed of one hundred and seventy-five cases yesterday, which, at first thought, would seem to be a good day's work. The cases, however, were all suits against various Collectors, and the points involved in them had all been previously settled by decisions of the Supreme Court, so that it was, after all, only a matter of form. The question occurs to us why these suits are allowed to be disposed of in this way. They are suits brought by importers, nominally against the Collector of the Port, but really against the Government, to recover back duties, &c., which have been illegally exacted by the Collector. There are always large numbers of cases which involve the same point, and the decision of one of them by the court of last resort, necessarily disposes of the whole batch.

Now any man who in his private business had fifty or a hundred suits commenced against him which involved the same point, would hardly fail, when one had been decided against him, to settle the others at once, and save the costs of further litigation. Why is not the same course pursued by the Government? In these cases disposed of yesterday, for instance, the docket fees of the plaintiffs' attorneys amount to $5,500, beside the clerk's fees. Why was not this amount saved to the Government? Does any one believe that if it was to be paid by the Collectors themselves, instead of by the Government, it would not have been saved?

It seems to us that, unless there is some explanation of the matter, which does not occur to us, here is an opportunity for the Secretary of the Treasury to stop one of those many small leaks which draw, when all put together, such an enormous amount from the Treasury in a series of years.

Liberalism in England.

The open avowal made by Mr. GLADSTONE—in the recent debate in the House of Commons, on the bill conferring the franchise in boroughs on six-pound householders, instead of ten-pound as at present—of broadly democratic opinions, disposing him even to favor "manhood suffrage," promises to rouse the English liberals into fresh activity. The course of events, both on the continent and in this country since 1848, has had the effect of almost completely silencing the agitation for parliamentary reform. Ten years ago it was still so powerful that both Whigs and Tories were compelled to bow to it, by making an extension of the franchise part of their programme. DISRAELI acknowledged its necessity as well as Lord RUSSELL; the only difference between them was about details. But ever since then the movement has been gradually declining, and the apparent break up of our Republic gave it its death blow. The liberal leaders were all frightened out of their wits by it, and the alacrity with which most of them abandoned both their party and their principles and joined the high Tories in denouncing popular government, will always remain one of the most discreditable incidents in English political history. During the years 1861-63 it would have been hard to find an intelligent man of the middle or upper classes in England who, however warmly he sympathized with the North on general grounds, did not admit that democracy was a failure. There was a complete panic about it amongst all the classes who own any property.

They are now getting rapidly over it, partly because they are better informed as to the nature and origin of our struggle, partly because of our course on the Slavery question, but more than all else, because of our pertinacity in carrying on the war. The strongest argument against democracy in the eyes of most Englishmen—and it was that on which the Tories mainly relied in 1862—is that based on its alleged feebleness and weakness. This has been completely refuted by events, and those who were opposed to an extension of the suffrage from the belief that it would, no doubt, diminish the national strength and lower its standing abroad, have been convinced by what has passed here, that, on the contrary, a friendly popular Government may be the one most capable of great and sustained effort.

To this must be added the fact, that the working of the existing electoral law is anything but satisfactory—so unsatisfactory to all parties that Lord RUSSELL'S sensible advice to the working classes, a few months ago, "to read and be thankful," was received by the whole public with a shout of derision. The county voters are falling every year, as the competition for land increases, into more abject dependence on the great landholders, who can now return members to the House of Commons with almost as great certainty as before the passage of the Reform Bill. And, in the boroughs, corruption is rising like a tide. All pretence to purity seems, in the town elections, to be thrown aside by both candidates and electors. The ten-pound householders, mostly small shopkeepers and manufacturers, who, according to the conservative theory of the constitution, are the political trustees of the non-electors, sell their votes nowadays as unblushingly as their sugar or calico. The rapid decline of this class in political virtue is accounted for in various ways; but the explanation given by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, at a recent meeting of the Social Science Association, is probably the correct one. He ascribes it to the rush into political life of large numbers of men who have made fortunes in trade, and desire a seat in Parliament as a means of acquiring social position; in other words, obtaining an entrance for themselves and their wives to the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy. Heretofore the candidates for seats were generally drawn from the ranks of the old gentry, to whom the privilege of putting "M. P." after their names brought little or no social elevation. They were, therefore, less eager for it, and even if they had the money, were rarely willing to purchase it. But the new men, the great spinners and weavers, and contractors, ironmongers and shipbuilders, are desperately eager, and not very scrupulous, and send their agents into the market to buy up votes, just as they send them to buy up cotton or lumber, or pig iron. The result is that it is now felt in the House of Commons that the trial of election petitions, based on charges of bribery, is a farce. All that is ever elicited by them is that one party spends more freely than the other.

Everybody, Tory as well as Liberal, confesses this is a horrible state of things, and the Tories are compelled to acknowledge that it destroys one of the strongest objections to an extension of the suffrage. If the working classes were all admitted to the exercise of the franchise, they could not make a worse use of their votes than sell them, and it cannot be denied that the larger the number of elec-

MEMORANDA.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday, May 26, 1901.

Bankers at Cincinnati.

Thieves broke into the store of Smith & Co., jewelers, this morning and stole a quantity of diamonds.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The May meeting of the governors of the New-York Hospital was held yesterday afternoon at the usual hour, 3 o'clock, in the building on Stuyvesant-st. Present, Mr. Robert Lenox Kennedy in the chair, and Messrs. [illegible]. The report of the Executive Committee was read and approved. It is ordered that the Treasurer be directed to pay the bills of the Medical Board for the month of May, amounting to $[illegible]. The Treasurer reported that he had received from the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Brower $[illegible] for the endowment of a bed to be known as the Brower bed. The Treasurer also

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